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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +33°C.
Minimum +13°C.
Sun sets today at 6:47 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:06 a.m.
Tomorrow's outlook.
Clear.

—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque
Share-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant
International Club; Pamir Cinema;
Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. II, NO. 125

KABUL, SUNDAY, JULY 28, 1963 (ASAD 5, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

HIS MAJESTY LAUDS TEST BAN ACCORD Premier Terms Agreement As Positive Step Toward Relaxation Of Tensions

KABUL, Sunday, July 28.—CONGRATULATORY messages have been sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to President Kennedy of the United States and President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union on the agreement reached between the three countries in Moscow on banning nuclear tests.

Similarly messages have been despatched on behalf of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, Prime Minister of Afghanistan to Prime Minister Khrushchov of the Soviet Union, Prime Minister Macmillan of Britain and Secretary of State Dean Rusk of the United States.

In the messages the leaders and peoples of the signatory countries have been congratulated on behalf of the Government and people of Afghanistan on this achievement, which, the messages called an important step toward strengthening world peace and security.

Premier's Interview

In an interview with a Bakhtar correspondent, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister of Afghanistan yesterday welcomed the agreement reached by representatives of the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain in Moscow on banning nuclear tests.

The Prime Minister described the agreement between the Great Powers as "a positive and noteworthy step toward the relaxation of international tensions and the strengthening of the foundations of world peace."

He expressed hope that this agreement would lead to the solution of other international problems, particularly that of general disarmament. Dr. Mohammad Yousuf applauded the attitude of realism displayed and untiring efforts made by the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain to reach agreement on this important issue.

He offered his sincere congratulations, on behalf of the Government and people of Afghanistan, for this great achievement which, he said, has an outstanding role in bringing about lasting peace.

Warsaw Treaty's Committee Discusses Military Issues

MOSCOW, July 28, (Tass).—It is officially announced that a regular meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee was held here on July 21. It was attended by representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and the Soviet Union.

The communique said that questions concerning the state of the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states were considered.

The report on this question was made by the Commander-in-Chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty marshal of the Soviet Union A. A. Grechko.

As a result of the discussion and the exchange of opinions on these questions appropriate decisions were adopted.

U.S.A. Corrects Drifting Of New Syncom Satellite

WASHINGTON, July 28, (AP).—The U.S. Space Agency announced Saturday it had successfully corrected the drift of its new Syncom II satellite by firing hydrogen peroxide jet controls aboard the space craft.

A spokesman said the controls were fired at 2:10 p.m. (1910 GMT), reversing the satellite's drift from East to West.

The results of the maneuver will be watched closely, he said, to determine whether any further corrections were needed to stabilize the satellite over 55 degrees west longitude.

No further corrections are planned this weekend.

A statement issued by the Space Agency said the command to fire the jet controls was given by the U.S. Army's Satellite Communication Agency Station aboard the U.S. naval ship Kingsport at Lagos harbour, Nigeria.

Syncom II was rocketed into orbit above East Africa Friday, but it went into a slightly lower orbit than intended and the incorrect drift followed.

1,000 Bodies Recovered From Skopje, Toll Feared To Go Up To Thousands

SKOPJE, Yugoslavia, July 28, (AP).—The number of known dead from the Skopje earthquake pushed past the 1,000 mark Saturday and officials said the final toll would number thousands.

The casualty count mounted as rescue crews pushed their grim task of digging through the ruins of the countless buildings that collapsed when the quake struck this southern capital city early Friday.

President Tito flew to Skopje during the day for a first-hand look at what was left of the fourth largest city in this nation of 19 million.

Sorrow stamped in the brooding lines of his face. The 71-year-old President toured the worst hit parts of the city. In front of the mountainous pile of what had been the Hotel Macedonia he declared:

"This must be moved; the work of clearing and digging out must

go on without interruption."

The Macedonia and the Hotel Skopje, both four-storey stone structures, were the largest hotels in this Macedonian capital.

Official figures for the number of bodies recovered came from a special government co-ordination board supervising rescue work. But military directors on the scene plus local officials said privately there was no doubt that at least 500 more corpses lay under the wreckage.

And some officials said that by the time the gigantic heartbreaking job of sifting through every wrecked house and building had been completed the final death count could well be thousand or more.

The government said the danger of infection and epidemic made it impossible to wait for difficult identifications. Bodies were ordered buried immediately. If they were recognizable, they were

His Majesty Receives Outgoing U.A.R.

Ambassador In Kabul

KABUL, July 28.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King granted a farewell audience to Mr. Ahmad Farid Abu Shady, the outgoing U.A.R. Ambassador and Dean of Diplomatic Corps at Gul Khana Palace at 7:30 last night.

Mr. Nour Ahmed Etemadi, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Mrs. Etemadi, gave a luncheon in honour of Mr. Abu Shady at Tappa Gardens in Paghman yesterday.

The guests included Mr. Rishitya, the Minister of Press and Information, Heads of Diplomatic Missions in Kabul and high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and their wives.

Red Crescent Sends Message To Yugoslav Red Cross

KABUL, July 28.—The Afghan Red Crescent Society has sent a telegraphic message to the Yugoslav Red Cross Society sympathizing with it over the recent earthquake at Skopje, which has inflicted heavy loss of life and property on the populace.

Assembly Members Visit Imperial Valley, Calif.

LOS ANGELES, Calif. July 28.—The 5-man Afghan Parliamentary Delegation has arrived in California. The delegation visited Imperial Valley on Thursday, where they were taken on a tour of the Valley by representatives of the California and United States Agriculture Departments.

The Afghan dignitaries were given information on irrigation, feeding of livestock and the use of chemical fertilizers in the Valley.

ANOTHER VOLUME OF ARYANA ENCYCLOPAEDIA PRINTED

KABUL, July 28.—The 16th Part of Pakhtu Aryana Encyclopaedia was published by the Aryana Encyclopaedia Institute yesterday. The Volume, containing 200 pages, has been printed at the Central Government Press.

TEST BAN AGREEMENT DOESN'T PROHIBIT USE OF A. WEAPONS IN WAR Harriman Comments On 3-Power Moscow Accord

HYANNIS PORT, Massachusetts, Sunday July 28, (AP).—MR. Averell Harriman said Saturday the nuclear test ban treaty "in no way prohibits" any of the nations joining it from using nuclear weapons in the event of war.

Joint Momand And Utmankhail Jirga

KABUL, July 28.—A report from Momand, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, says that on July 10th a large Jirga of Momand and Utmankhail leaders and tribesmen was held at Sheikh Ismail village.

After hearing a number of speakers, the Jirga passed a decision that the Momand and Utmankhail tribes will unitedly carry on their struggle for Pakhtunistan's freedom and no one will be allowed to interfere with the unity of the two tribes.

AF. 5,780,000

LOAN TO SUGAR BEET GROWERS

BAGHLAN, July 28.—Loans amounting to Af 5,780,000 have been given to beetroot growers by the Sugar Co. of Baghlan during the period April-July this year.

Mr. Mohammad Kasim, the President of the company has been reported as saying that during the past five months one hundred and seventy two and half tons of sugar beet seeds have been distributed free of cost among farmers; similarly, 670 tons of chemical fertilizers were also sold to them at low cost.

Mr. Kasim stated that contracts for the purchase of 57,800 tons of sugar-beet have also been signed with the farmers in Baghlan and Ghoury areas.

Distribution of chemical fertilizers, he said, is continuing.

Mr. Harriman Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs, returned on Saturday from Moscow, where he was the Chief U.S. negotiator of the treaty to ban atmospheric, space and underwater nuclear tests.

Asked what he and the President had discussed, Mr. Harriman said "I think you'll have to ask him that."

Of the treaty he said: "Since the Austrian Peace Treaty perhaps it is the most important step."

Mr. Harriman said he has been away for two weeks and does not know what sentiment is in the U.S. Senate on the issue of approving the treaty.

The Undersecretary was asked what caused the Soviets to reverse their positions and accept a treaty they previously rejected.

"I think Mr. Khrushchov wanted to show the Peoples' Republic of China that his policy of co-existence could produce some results," Mr. Harriman said.

His talks with Mr. Khrushchov were conducted in "a genial atmosphere," Mr. Harriman said.

The Undersecretary said there were no detailed discussions about the attitude of Peoples' Republic of China and France to the test ban treaty. Neither nation is expected to sign it.

Mr. Harriman said he did not discuss in detail with the Soviet Premier the subjects of Berlin, or a non-aggression pact.

"No commitments of any kind were taken or implied in any matters that applied to our allies," he said.

Mr. Harriman said the matter of halting hostilities in Laos was discussed. He called the exchange of talks useful but inconclusive.

Mr. Harriman said it was not his province on this occasion to discuss Cuba or Berlin "but only to discuss the test ban."

Mr. Harriman said the treaty was drafted to allow other nations to become signatories, and he said he is sure that a great many will.

As to the reaction of the people to the treaty, he said. The Soviet people showed "a very wide approval and real rejoicing." He said the Soviet people "don't want war."

"This is a good treaty," he said. "It carries out what we have wanted to do for a good many years."

"People everywhere are happy at an end to testing in the atmosphere, which people everywhere have come to fear," he said.

Mr. Harriman said Premier Khrushchov was in a genial mood when he held his final meeting with him on Friday.

He said it was in the Kremlin "and it was interesting."

photographed for possible identification. Adding to the danger were the wrecked sewage pipes and water mains.

All children up to 15 years of age and all mothers with children up to 7 years were to be evacuated to hotels in less damaged communities in the mountains ringing Skopje.

Trucks, trains and planes were employed to bring contributions of food, blankets, clothing, beds and medicines.

On Sunday a complete self-sufficient U.S. Army field hospital with 120 beds, 30 vehicles and a staff of 209 was due to be flown in from West Germany in a convoy of 27 planes.

Four hours after he arrived in Skopje President Tito flew out of Macedonia. First he stopped off at Kumanovo, 220 miles north-east of here, to visit victims who had been taken to the hospital there in the first hours after the earthquake struck.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

JULY 28, 1963

AMENDING CERTAIN
PROJECTS

Soviet aid in the successful implementation of the First Five Year Development Plan of Afghanistan is a major factor, and similarly it is a matter for happiness to notice that this assistance and co-operation has also been extended for the completion of projects launched during the current plan. The agreement for Soviet Aid in the Second Five Year Development Plan was signed in 1961. It is very natural that in any plan, during its initial stage, projects may be envisaged which become impossible or difficult to implement later. Various adjustments therefore become a part of the planning system, specially in a country where the system has recently been introduced.

The protocol of an agreement to amend some of the projects financed through Soviet aid during current plan was signed between the representatives of the two countries last Thursday. In the new list the Dura Manada Dam of Paktia Province the sugar refinery and the preparation of maps of Afghanistan to a scale of 1 to 1,000,000 have been postponed at the present time, since these projects needed elaborate surveys and studies. Instead the Soviet Government has agreed to assist Afghanistan in several other projects, such as laying a pipeline for natural gas, to be used in a chemical fertilizer plant in the north; completion of the Sher Khan Dushi port of the Sher Khan highway, surveying and extending a power line from Pulikhumri to Baghlan or Kunduz, surveying and planning a film studio in Kabul, providing transportation facilities for the Kabul prefabricated building factory, which is also being built through Soviet assistance; and mechanization of the facilities of Sher Khan port on the Oxus. Part of the expenditure for several other projects are also included in the new list.

These projects are, of course, only part of what the Soviet Union had earlier agreed to implement during the current

(Contd. on page 4)

TEXT OF DRAFT OF TEST
BAN TREATY

Following is the text of the draft treaty agreeing to a partial nuclear test ban by the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain.

The governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, hereinafter referred to as the "original parties",

Proclaiming as their principal aim the speediest possible achievement of an agreement on general and complete disarmament under strict international control in accordance with the objectives of the United Nations which would put an end to the arms race and eliminate the incentive to the production and testing of all kinds of weapons, including nuclear weapons, seeking to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time, determined to continue negotiations to this end, and desiring to put an end to the contamination of man's environment by radioactive substances, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

1. Each of the parties to this treaty undertakes to prohibit, to prevent, and not to carry out any nuclear weapons test explosion, or any other nuclear explosion at any place under its jurisdiction or control:

(a) In the atmosphere, beyond its limits, including outer space, or under waters of high seas or;

(b) In any other environment if such explosion causes radioactive debris to be present outside the territorial limits of the state under whose jurisdiction or control such explosion is conducted. It is understood in this connection that the provisions of this paragraph are without prejudice to the conclusion of a treaty resulting in the permanent ban-depositing with the governments acceding states.

ARTICLE 2

2. Any amendment to this treaty must be approved by a majority vote of all the parties to this treaty including the votes of all the original parties. The amendment shall enter into force for all parties upon the date it decides that extraordinary events related to the subject matter of this treaty, have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country, it shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other parties to the treaty three months in advance.

ARTICLE 3

3. This treaty shall be open to signature. Any state under whose jurisdiction or control such explosion is conducted in accordance with paragraph 3 authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the governments.

ARTICLE 4

4. This treaty shall be of unlimited duration. Each party shall in exercising its national sovereignty have the right to withdraw from the treaty at any time if it decides that extraordinary events related to the subject matter of this treaty, have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country, it shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other parties to the treaty three months in advance.

ARTICLE 5

5. This treaty of which the English and Russian texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the governments.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN NEW TEST BAN
ACCORD & TREATY PROPOSED IN 1962

By SPENCE DANIS

The major difference between the new limited nuclear test ban agreement initiated in Moscow Thursday and the treaty proposed in 1962 by the United States and Britain is in a key escape clause covering withdrawal from the pact.

The new treaty says that each nation has the right to withdraw from the treaty if it decides that "extraordinary events" related to nuclear matters "have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country". A three-months notice of withdrawal is required.

In the August 23, 1962 proposal of the United States and Britain to the 18-nation Disarmament Committee in Geneva, three points covered withdrawal from the test ban agreement, including a provision that a conference would be called to consider the request for the withdrawal.

U.S. officials consider that the new wording gives each of the individual governments more of a free hand in pulling out of the treaty than the original proposed high seas.

By simplifying the language, U.S. officials felt the safeguard of a withdrawal from the treaty has been broadened rather than restricted.

Also it would cover any action that might result from a surprise nuclear test explosion by the People's Republic of China or proved by a majority of all the other countries not now members parties including the original

At the start of the new treaty, the preamble announces the principal aim of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union is the "speediest possible achievement of an agreement on general and complete disarmament under strict international control in accordance with the objective of the U.N."

This added a note of urgency in the original U.S.-British proposal by including the word "speediest." It also added strict international controls, a provision lacking in the original.

The new treaty contains five articles, compared to six articles in the previous.

The first article of the treaty calls for each of the nations to "carry out" any nuclear weapon test explosion, or any other nuclear explosion in the atmosphere, outer space, or underwater, in the territorial waters or the high seas.

The significant phrase was "not to carry out" any test explosion. This provision was lacking in the 1962 proposal.

Article II of the new treaty covers amendments to the treaty. It provides that they must be approved by a majority of all the other countries not now members parties including the original

three signing powers. The earlier proposal called for a two-thirds vote to approve an amendment, including the three original countries.

The new treaty omitted completely the 1962 proposal for explosions for peaceful purposes.

Last year the United States and Britain suggested that the explosion of any nuclear device for peaceful purposes may be conducted only if unanimously agreed by all three powers, or if carried out in accordance with an understanding which would be added to the treaty as an annex and be considered part of the treaty. No such provisions exist in the new agreement. Explosions underground are permissible, but nuclear test or explosion above ground, under water or in space are banned.

The new treaty also pledges that the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union will "refrain from causing, encouraging or in any way participating in the carrying out of any nuclear weapon test explosion anywhere." This of course was designed to avoid the proliferation of weapons testing stances the quality of grapes can and experimentation in other not be expected to be satisfactory countries, including the People's Republic of China, France, Israel, foreign markets. An organization of any of a dozen other nations which could improve these conditions should be established, concluded the magazine.

THE LANGUAGE
PRESS
AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Israh*, Anis and Heyward carried news about the test ban accord reached between the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain in Moscow. *Israh* also carried photographs of the Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, Mr. Harriman the U.S. and Lord Hailsham, the British chief negotiators at the Moscow talks.

Israh also devoted its editorial to welcoming the accord. Eleven days ago, said the editorial, when the conference on ending nuclear tests started in Moscow the world political circles were not at all optimistic. It was considered mainly a maneuver on the part of both the East and the West to strengthen world peace.

When the conference actually began its sessions, and news concerning its progress was released, it became obvious that many people were entirely wrong in their interpretation of the situation, and that both sides were sincerely interested in reaching an accord.

The editorial then goes on to discuss the hazards of nuclear test explosions. In addition to being the source of radioactive fallout, these tests, the editorial said, were the forerunner of stock piling deadlier nuclear arms. The enormous funds which could otherwise have been used either for the promotion of living conditions in the countries involved in the race, or for raising the economic standards of developing countries.

It is gratifying to note that the great powers have realized the futility of continuing such a state of affairs in reaching an agreement to sign a test ban treaty.

Although the conference was not attended by any representative of the French Government, and it is continued, and it seems even now that France is going to implement its nuclear plans. Provisions have been made, however, in the draft treaty for any country that may wish to join at a later date.

The peoples of the world consider the test ban a significant step toward the strengthening of world peace and a 'great world event'. It should be remembered however, concluded the editorial, that to create a really nappy and prosperous world, many other obstacles of a more complicated nature have to be solved. It is hoped that the test ban would pave the way for solving the greater problem of general and complete disarmament, unleashing enormous funds and manpower for more practical uses.

The economic magazine *'Iqtisad'* in one of its recent issues, suggested the establishment of an organization for picking, sorting, packing and transporting grapes from Kohdaman, about 30 kilometres north of Kabul.

Grapes, said the magazine, are one of our export commodities which could be improved greatly by improving the current practices of picking, sorting and transporting them. Instead of using scissors the pickers use their own hands, and instead of separating the rotten grapes from the bunch they are dumped without any discrimination. The wooden boxes used as containers are very rough and no proper padding is used. The boxes are not of a uniform size, and are not filled with the same quantity of grapes. There are no refrigerators, trucks, but ordinary lorries are used; which means that under such circumstances the quality of grapes cannot be expected to be satisfactory.

The People's by the time they arrive in the Republic of China, France, Israel, foreign markets. An organization of any of a dozen other nations which could improve these conditions should be established, concluded the magazine.

Radio Kabul
Programme

SUNDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:
On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.-10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:
3-30-4 p.m.
On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.-14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:

10-00-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

German Programme:
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

Western Music:
5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week
9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday classical and light music, alternating weeks.

Air Services

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

DEPARTURES:

Kabul-Mazar
Dep. 8-30 Arr. 10-40

ARRIVALS:

Mazar-Kabul
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 13-00
Kandahar-Kabul
Dep. 12-30 Arr. 14-00
Beirut-Kabul
Dep. 12-30 night Arr. 14-00

T.M.A.

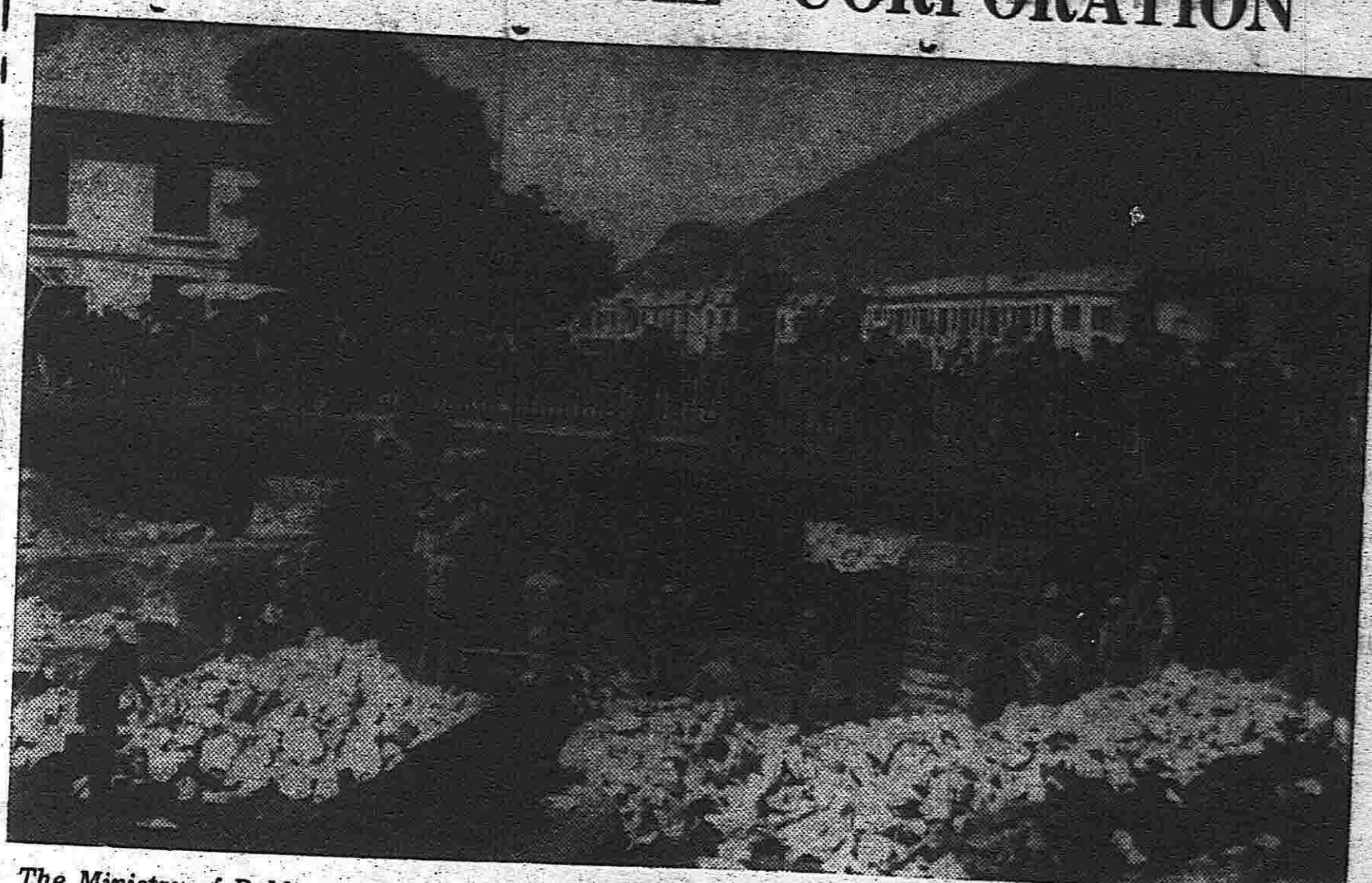
Kabul-Beirut
Dep. 11-30.

Important
Telephones.

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20807-21122
Traffic 20159-24041
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
Airport 22318

Pharmacies

Rona
Karte-Char
Itefaq
Phone No. 22557
Phone No. 22559
Phone No. 22647

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS ASSISTS
KABUL MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

The Ministry of Public Works is to assist the Kabul Municipal Corporation in the improvement of old city, construction of side walks and bridges. Here a bridge-gang of the Labour Corps is working on Shahi Bridge.

This bridge which is situated in the busiest part of the capital is to be widened by 3 meters on either side.

TEXT OF DR. POPAL'S
BEFORE EDUCATIONAL
SPEECH
DIRECTORS

PART III

Like Sardar Mohammad Daoud, our former Prime Minister, who had turned education and the training of Afghan youth into a pivot of his reform program, now, too, the training of youth, the campaign against illiteracy, development of educational facilities, educating public opinion, expansion of facilities for adult education, development of vocational training and higher education will constitute the pivot and motive of the Government's activities. Our Prime Minister, who, as an able and experienced teacher, is fully cognizant with educational problems, has proved this interest by his discussions with educational groups, representatives of the people and local as well as foreign Pressmen.

Today, too, proposals made by the Ministry of Education are taken into consideration and approved with commendable realism and an open mind by the authorities concerned. We are deeply grateful, especially to the Ministries of Finance and Planning, for the very close and cordial co-operation extended by them to us in removing our financial difficulties. Therefore, it is our duty, until the outcome of studies now continuing on the Constitution, to concentrate our attention upon the substance and quantitative aspect of education.

We know that side by side with other Departments, the schools of the Ministry of Education are one of the best means of educating public opinion, promoting unity of thought and action and providing social guidance. It is, therefore, essential that every school should be a community school, i.e. the people should consider it as their own and take part in its educational programme, extracurricular activities, and social as well as agricultural efforts.

It is for the teachers and Directors of Education to acquaint pupils and the public with the useful measures adopted by the Government and to prepare them for advancing, developing and appreciating such schemes.

Please do not forget that the word 'change' found on everyone's lips today does not mean indiscipline and loss of control; similarly, democracy does not mean absence of self-restraint nor does it stand for shallowness of faith. On the contrary, democracy means the rule of law. As Minister of Education, I wish to make it clear to you that it is my definite desire to see students trained in a positively-disciplined manner and on sound and well-regulated lines so that they may become faithful, religious, patriotic and well-behaved persons.

I am definitely opposed to finding students disregarding and ignoring religious matters and national customs and traditions. You, have associated yourselves with me during these past 21 years, know my views that our youth should live in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality; that they should live happily, healthfully and contentedly and they should spend their time in a well-planned and constructive manner. But I do not like playboys and those young people who are undisciplined, undisciplined and shallow and I, therefore do not wish any slackness in this regard.

Devotion to God and religion, respect for national traditions and respect for the country's laws and social conduct are becoming qualities for our youth. We do not want to have anything to do with shallow and runaway youth in primary, vocational, or secondary schools and the University of Kabul. A country needing a flourishing social life and a life of honour should understand that a well-informed, well-behaved, hard-working, healthy, happy and contented youth alone can guarantee its future prosperity.

(To be continued)

Mickey Mouse

By Walt Disney

Twist Highlights
American Peace
Corps Folk Program

The "Twist", the dance of the young people of America, which is sweeping the Western world, was demonstrated Thursday night by members of the American Peace Corps for their Afghan friends. And as any of the 500 or more Afghans who were in the audience can probably tell you, the twist must be seen to be appreciated—or believed.

The two-hour programme was held in the Cultural Center of the United States Information Service, and consisted of American folk songs, dance and other music. Mr. Dabney Chapman, Cultural Officer of USIS introduced Dave Fleischacker, who acted as master of ceremonies as well as accompanying on the guitar. Jan Mueller also accompanied herself on the guitar, and Pat Bell and Hildegarde Thureu were well received when they played a violin duet.

Jack White and Pete Fitzpatrick, two English teachers, as well as everyone else—when they sang "I Saw an Old Woman Eating A Fly" with the aid of very artistic flash cards. And Toby Tobias was so well received for his drumming that there was talk afterwards of a Tobias Fan club.

A group consisting of Karen Abeleson, John Borel, Dick David, Pat Higgins, Betty Jordan, Chorlette and Ken Rand, Gil Rindlaub, Bernice Stortzman, and June Wakefield, sang several American favourites, including "Goodnight Irene" and "When the Saints Go Marching In". The group also demonstrated the square dance to surprising perfection.

The finale of the programme was a display of the twist, which the Afghan audience of students, teachers, employees of the Ministry of Education Printing Plant, and many others enjoyed so much that an encore was necessary. This the group was more than glad to oblige. In this extremely difficult dance June Wakefield, Pat Higgins and Pete Fitzpatrick were again outstanding.

Free Exchange
Rates At Da
Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, July 28.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank Buying Rates in Afghani

Af 50 per U.S. Dollar.
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling.
Af. 12.50 per Deutsche Mark.
Af. 11.6414 per Swiss Franc.
Af. 10.1214 per French Franc.
Af. 7.50 per Indian Rupee.

(cheque)
Af. 7.40 per Indian Rupee (cash)
Af. 6.65 per Pakistani Rupee (Cheque)
Af. 6.65 per Pakistani Rupee (Cash)
Af. 6.75 per Pakistani Rupee (Cheque)
Af. 6.75 per Pakistani Rupee (Cash)

Selling Rates in Afghani
Per unit of foreign currency:
Af. 50.65 per U.S. Dollar.
Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling.
Af. 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark.
Af. 11.7928 per Swiss Franc.
Af. 10.2530 per New French Franc.

Af. 7.60 per Indian Rupee (cheque)
Af. 7.60 per Indian Rupee (cash)

COMECON Nations End Session On Economic Policy

MOSCOW, July 28, (Tass).—A conference of First Secretaries of the Central Committees of the Communist and Workers Parties and Heads of Government of the COMECON countries has been held in Moscow between July 24 and 26, says an official communique.

The participants in the conference discussed the report of the COMECON Executive Committee on the work done to carry out the decisions of the June conference, 1962 and examined the problems of further development of economic co-operation between the COMECON countries.

The communique emphasises that it fully confirms the correctness of the conclusion drawn by the June conference—"its objective laws governing Socialist construction, the rapid development of the productive forces of the countries of socialism, the community of the vital interests of the peoples of those countries make for the increasing rapprochement between separate national economies".

It was unanimously noted at the conference that the socialist countries firmly retain the lead in the pace of economic expansion.

Industrial output in the COMECON last year increased by about nine per cent over the previous year while the corresponding figure for the capitalist countries of Western Europe was four per cent. Power production in the COMECON countries during the year went up 11.4 per cent, oil—11.5 per cent and cement—10.2 per cent, the rise in labour productivity accounts for a large proportion of the increment.

The volume of foreign trade of the COMECON countries with the capitalist states in 1962 increased nine per cent as compared with the previous year, including nineteen per cent for trade with economically less-developed countries. The communique emphasises that the "expansion of economic contacts of the COMECON countries with the independent states of Asia, Africa and Latin America accords with the desire of the peoples of those states to develop their national economy and to strengthen their national independence".

Afghan Boy Scout Team Leaves To Attend Jamboree

KABUL, July 28.—A party of eight Afghan Boy Scouts accompanied by their instructor left Kabul for Athens yesterday morning to attend the 11th International Jamboree of Boy Scouts. They were seen off at the airport by Dr. Wardak, the Commissioner and other instructors of the Afghan Boy Scouts Association.

India And Denmark Agree To Join Nuclear Test Ban Treaty As Soon As Possible

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 28, (DPA).—DENMARK and India yesterday became the first countries to agree to a U.S.-British invitation to join the nuclear test ban agreement initialled in Moscow.

An official Indian statement issued Saturday said the Indian Government has decided to sign the Moscow treaty "as soon as it is available for signature."

The Danish government announced the same day that Denmark in principle was ready to

become a party to the treaty. The matter will be discussed in Parliament next week. Sweden is also expected to join the treaty but the Swedish government has postponed a decision until Parliament will have debated the issue.

Hafez Appointed Chairman Of National Revolutionary Council In Syria LOUAY ATASSI RESIGNS

DAMASCUS, Syria, Sunday July 28, (AP).—MAJOR General Amin Hafez, strongman of the Syrian Army, man of the ruling National Revolutionary Council. Gen. Hafez, who held most of the reins of power in the country even before the new appointments, replaced General Louay Atassi, who resigned from both posts. Damascus Radio interrupted radio and television programmes with the surprise announcement that made Gen. Hafez the most powerful man in Syria.

Gen. Atassi has headed the army and Revolutionary Council since a coup d'etat March 8 that brought him and the Ba'ath Socialist Party to power.

But Gen. Hafez, who held the posts of Vice Premier, Deputy Military Governor and Minister of Defence and Interior, had gradually emerged as the key man in the power struggle that has been going on in Syria the past month.

No explanation was given for Gen. Atassi's sudden relinquishment of power.

Gen. Hafez, who will run Syria with Premier Salah Bitar and the Ba'ath Party, has shown himself the toughest Syrian leader the country has seen in years. He personally directed the army in putting down an attempted coup d'etat by supporters of U.A.R. President Nasser ten days ago and approved the execution of 27 rebels by firing squads.

In past coups in Syria the regime exiled or jailed rebels without bloodshed and last week's shootings were the first executions since 1949.

It was not immediately clear what effect Gen. Hafez's promotion would have in Syria's political direction or fortunes.

AMENDING CERTAIN PROJECTS

(Contd. from page 2)

plan. However, they still represent a spirit of co-operation and understanding which has always characterized relations between our two nations. The people of Afghanistan value the assistance offered by the Soviet Government for the economic development of their country. This assistance has been an important factor in the development of close and cordial relations between our two neighbouring countries.

Student's Hospitals To Be Built In Three Provinces

Directors Of Education Discuss Health Issues

KABUL, July 28.—The Provincial and Central directors of education met again yesterday morning to discuss development plans of primary education for next year, community schools for boys and girls, the campaign against illiteracy, establishment of courses of adult education and vocational training, establishment of libraries in primary schools and the programme of teaching science in elementary schools.

Clarifications in this regard were provided by Mr. Mayel, Chief of Primary Education. In the afternoon session the directors of education discussed sport and health services for students.

Dr. Mohammad Aziz Saraj, Chief of the Health Department of the Ministry and Mr. Wahid Etemadi, Director-General of Sport explained their programme to the gathering.

Dr. Saraj stated that authorisation has been given for building hospitals for students in Kandahar, Herat and Nangarhar provinces this year; these, he said, will be opened in the near future.

Mrs. Massuma Wardak, Chairman of the Teachers' Committee also described the activities of the Committee and the Teachers' Fund.

Home News In Brief

PUBLIC HEALTH TEAM IN BAMIAN

KABUL, July 28.—Dr. Vichniakov, WHO Advisor to the Ministry of Public Health, together with Dr. Masoudy, Chief of the team of inoculators left Kabul for Bamian yesterday to evaluate the results of the work done by the field teams in Bamian. The team was sent to Bamian one month ago to carry out mass-inoculation against smallpox.

INAYAT SERAJ RETURNS FROM WEST GERMANY

KABUL, July 28.—Mr. Hamidullah Inayat Seraj, the Acting Chief of the Department of Book Production has returned home after visiting secondary schools in the German Federal Republic; he was invited by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany some time ago.

Cuba Celebrates 10th Anniversary Of Uprising

HAVANA, July 28, (Tass).—The Cuban people were celebrating yesterday the Tenth Anniversary of the National Uprising—the legendary attack on Moncada barracks.

The capital of Cuba put on its holiday attire on Friday. The eye meets everywhere the huge figures "26" and the slogan "glory to the Moncada heroes exclamation" "All with Fidel in revolution square", proclaim banner headings on the frontpages of Havana's newspapers.

The newspapers reproduce the full text of the message of greeting to the leaders of revolutionary Cuba, signed by Mr. Nikita Khrushchov and Leonid Brezhnev. The newspapers also print many messages of greeting to the Cuban working people from the Soviet Union and many other countries.

SUKARNO SAYS HE WILL ATTEND MANILA SUMMIT INDONESIAN CHIEF TO CONTINUE CONFRONTATION AGAINST MALAYSIA

JAKARTA, Sunday, July 28, (AP).—INDONESIA'S President Sukarno announced Saturday night he will go to the Manila summit meeting with Malayan and Philippine Leaders to "continue confrontation" against Malaysia.

Dr. Sukarno told a mass anti-Malaysia rally in Jakarta's Spogow Palace he plans to leave Monday to attend the top level conference "for the sake of the independence of the people" of the Northern Borneo territories which Malaya wants to include in the Malaysia Federation.

The Manila summit is scheduled to open Tuesday. Its chief aim is to settle differences between Indonesia and the Philippines on the one hand and Malaya on the other over the British-backed Malayan scheme to join Malaya, Singapore and the Borneo territories of Sarawak and North Borneo in a Federation on August 31.

Dr. Sukarno's announcement came at the end of an hour-long speech that climaxed the first of several mass rallies scheduled throughout the country with "crush Malaysia" as the theme. The Manila conference has been shaping up as a peacemaking gathering ever since Dr. Sukarno 17 days ago renewed his hostile policy of "confrontation" against Malaysia.

But Dr. Sukarno made it plain he is going in a fighting mood. "Confrontation should continue," he declared. "I will go to Manila if God permits the day after tomorrow to continue confrontation."

I beg a prayer from all of you." Dr. Sukarno was cheered repeatedly by a crowd of 12,000 persons who jammed the 10,000 seat hall. Rally leaders estimated twice that number were listening through loudspeakers just outside the big stadium on Jakarta.

Dr. Sukarno repeated charges that Malayan Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman broke a promise to first determine the wishes of the British-ruled Borneo territories—which border Indonesia before leading them into Malaysia.

Dr. Sukarno referred again in bitter words to the July 8 Malaysia agreement signed in London which carried no reference to a self-determination policy for Sarawak and North

Borneo. Dr. Sukarno said, "indeed we do not want to play with fire. We love independence...but if our independence is disrupted we will be united...let us go ahead with confrontation."

He also repeated an earlier warning that in case of a showdown "we Indonesians were not standing alone." Indonesian Leaders said earlier that if faced by a British Commonwealth military threat over Malaysia, this country would seek outside help from "newly emerging forces" which include the eastern bloc.

Dr. Sukarno called on the Tunku to act in the spirit of the Tokyo meeting he and Dr. Sukarno had—which led to a relaxation of Indonesia's initial hostility toward Malaysia. He recalled the Tunku promised to abide by the decisions of the Manila summit and if there was still opposition to Malaysia after the three leaders met he would bring the matter to the Malayan people.

Dr. Sukarno emphasized Indonesia's demand for a referendum or plebiscite in Borneo territories before the Malaysia formation.

Dr. Sukarno was preceded by eight speakers including Nationalist Party Leader and former Prime Minister Ali Sastroamidjojo and Deputy Communist Party Leader Lukman, who blasted away at Malaysia.

Army Colonel Djuhartono, Leader of the "Crush Malaysia" Committee, which organized a rally, demanded "firm action against British properties, if necessary expropriation" and trade sanctions against Singapore and Malaya.

Some truck loads of youths, enroute to the rally site, stopped at the British Embassy and put up posters on the Embassy wall denouncing Malaysia and Britain.

AT THE
CINEMA

PARK CINEMA

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film; **PETTICOAT PIRATES**, starring: Charlie Drake.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **WOLVES AND SHEEP** with translation in Persian.

BEZHAD CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **FLYING SAUCERS** with translation in Persian.

ZAINAB CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **DANGEROUS WAVES**.